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USER/Fhysics - Chromatography Jul 51

"M. S. Tsvet's Chromatographic Method of Analysis," Z. V. Zhidkova

"Uspekh Fis Hauk" Vol XLIV, No 3, pp 369-392

Chromatographic adsorption method devised by Tsvet is based on selective adsorption of one component contained by the compd. It is applied in analyses of foods and of pharmaceutical products. It facilitates the sepn of isomers and explains the connection between adsorptive ability of org substances and mol structure.

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DUBININ, M.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; GAPON, Ye.N.; GAPON, T.B.;

ZHYPAKHINA, Ye.S.; RACHINSKIY, V.V.; BELEN'KAYA, I.M.; SHUVAEVA, G.M.;

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; YANOVSKIY, N.I.; FUES, N.A.; KISELEV, A.V.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.;

SLINYAKOVA, I.B.; KHATSET, F.I.; IOSEV; I.P.; TROSTYANSKATA, Ye.B.;

TEVLINA, A.S.; DAVANKOV, A.B.; SALDADZE, K.M.; BHUMBERG, Ye.M.; ZHIDKOVA,

Z.Y.; VEDENEEVA, N.Ye.; NAPOL'SKIY, S.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.A.; KAZANSAIT, B.A.;

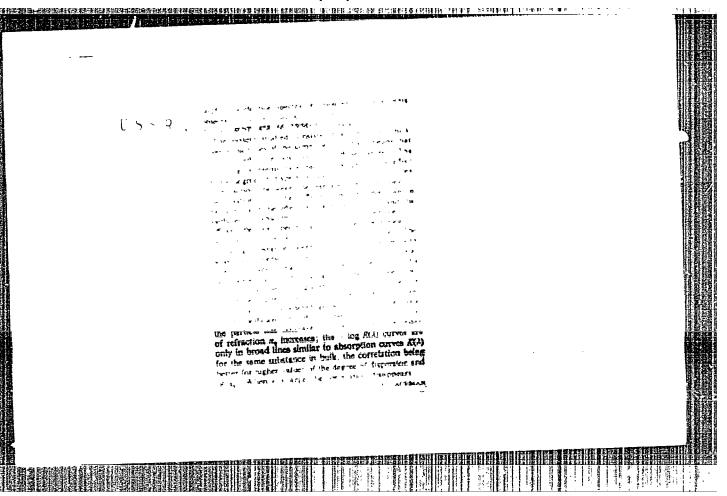
RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; SHEMYAKIN, F.M.; KHETOVICH, V.L.; BUNDEL', A.A.; SAVINOV,

B.G.; VENDT, V.P.; EPSHTEYN, Ya.A.

[Research in the field of chromatography transactions of the All-Union Conference on Chromatography, November 21-24, 1950] Issledovaniia v oblasti khromatografii; trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po khromatografii, 21-24 noiabria 1950 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1952. 225 p. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdelenje khimicheskikh nauk. (Chromatographic analysis)

USER/Physics	- Spectral analysis		
Card 1/1	Pub. 43 - 51/62		
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064730001-8

48-11-5/13 Zhidkova, Z. V. # AUTHOR: On the Determination of the True Absorption of Adsorbed Substances According to the Spectra of Diffuse Reflection (Ob opredelenii istinnogo pogloshcheniya adsorbirovannykh veshchestv po spektram diffuz* TITLE: nogo otrazheniya). Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 11, PERIODICAL: pp. 1500-1501 (USSR). This is the summary of a conference which is a continuation of a rem port by the author in ZhETE, 27, 459 (1954). The investigations on the determination of the true absorption $K(\lambda)$ of the substance being ABSTRACT: in dispersed state are continued to be developed according to the method of diffuse reflection. The investigation is extended on that sphere of adsorption-phenomena where adsorbed powders, the particles of which show only a painting of the surface, serve as objects. The problem becomes more complicated by the necessity of additionally evaluating and taking account of the physical-chemical factors acting on the absorption spectrum of the adsorbed substance. Powders of molten and unmolten glass - and quartz particles with dyes adsorbed were investigated. The following statements were made on the strength of Card 1/2

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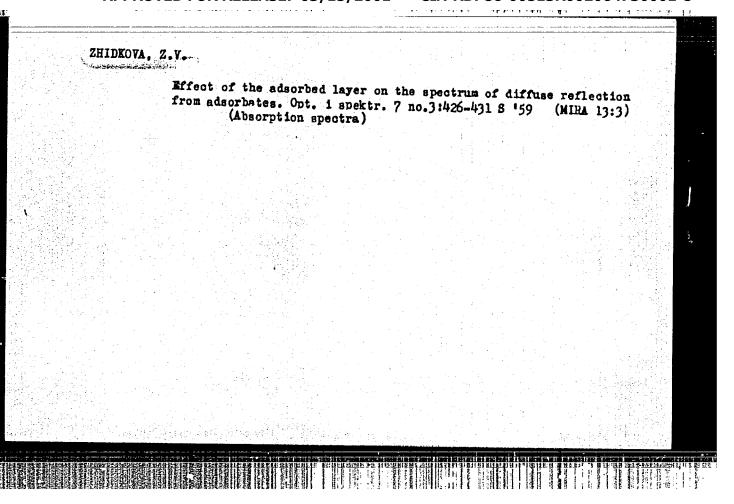
On the Determination of the True Absorption of Adsorbed Substances 48-11-5/13 According to the Spectra of Diffuse Reflection.

the tests: 1) The spectrum of the diffuse reflection, i. e. the spectrum - log R(A) of the adsorbed materia characterizes with respect to quality the absorption D (A) of the film of the adsorbed substance: The positions of maxima and minima coincide with the spec" tra - $\log R$ (A) and D (A). When the D (A) -spectra show some ma* xima, their relative size will be marked by the relative size of the maxima $\log R(\lambda)$. 2) The form of $\log R(\lambda)$ curve is somewhat changed in comparison to the D (A) absorption curve of the film of the adsorbed substance in view of the special way of the light passing through the dispersed media. 3) In contrast to powders containing particles permeated with dye, the change of the geometric grain size of the adsorbent does not form an optic factor for the adsorbed ma= teria which causes a change of the -log R (A) spectrum. 4) When the physical-chemical properties of the "adsorbed" surface vary any= how with the variation of the adsorbent dispersion, the $-\log R(\lambda)$ -spectra can widely differ. The variation of the $-\log R(\lambda)$ spectrum represents in these cases the actual change of state of the dye adsorbed in the powder with the change of the grain-size of the powder. There are 2 Slavic references.

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Library of Congress.

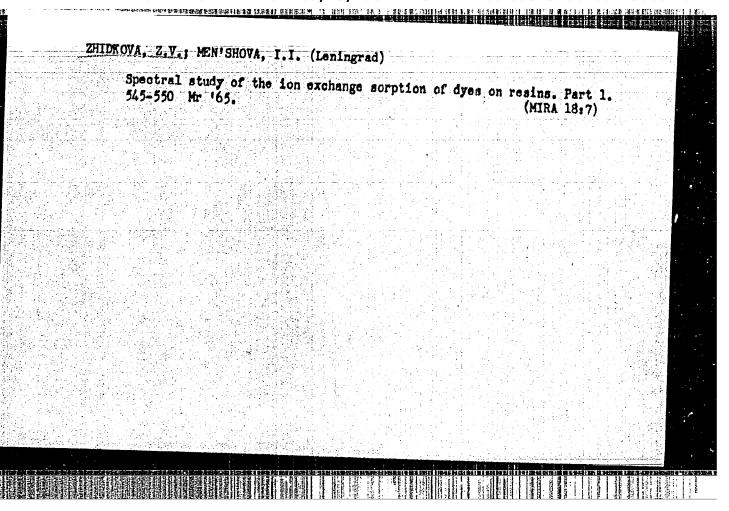
Card 2/2



ZHIDKOVA, Z.V.; MEN'SHOVA, I.I.; IVANOVA, Ye.I.

Diffuse reflection spectra as dependent on the sorbate particle airs in ion-exchange surption on resins. Zhur. fig. khim. 38 no.5:1322-1323 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted June 20, 1963.



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SOV/51-7-3-20/21 Zhidkova, Z.V. On the Effect of Thickness of the Adsorbed Layer on the Diffuse AUTHOR: Reflection Spectrum of Adsorbates TITLE PERICUICAL: Optica i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 426-451 (USSR) ABSTRACT: Adsorbed layers of various thicknesses of the following dyes were 3,1'-diethyl-5,8-dimethyl-8-chlorthia-4'-quinocarbocyanine iodide (dye Nr 3), prepared: phonosafranine, 1,3-diethyl-thia-2'-cyanine iodide (dye Nr 4), 5,5'-dichloro-3,3',9-triethylcarbocyanine bromide (dye Nr 6). These dyes were supplied by Z.L. Petrushkina. Dimensions of the dye molecules were taken from published data (Refs 9, 10). The dyes were adsorbed on powders of glass TF-5, prepared as described earlier (Ref 11), and on powders of silver chloride. The adsorbed layer thickness was deduced from the adsorption isotherms. The absorption spectrum of the alcohol solutions of the dye Nr 3 is shown in Fig 3. Fig 4 shows the adsorption isotherm for the dye Nr 3 on silver chloride; the abscissa represents the equilibrium concentration of the dye in mole per litre (Ceq) and the ordinate represents the amount (m) of the dye in grams adsorbed card 1/2

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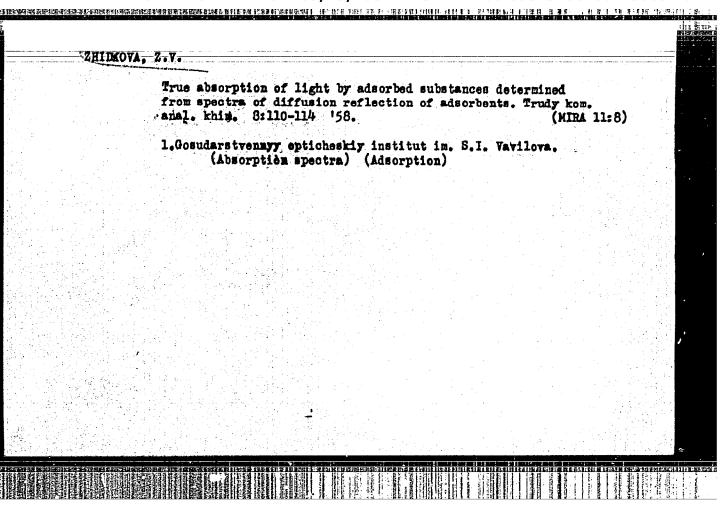
On the Effect of Thickness of the Adsorbed Layer on the Diffuse Reflection Spectrum

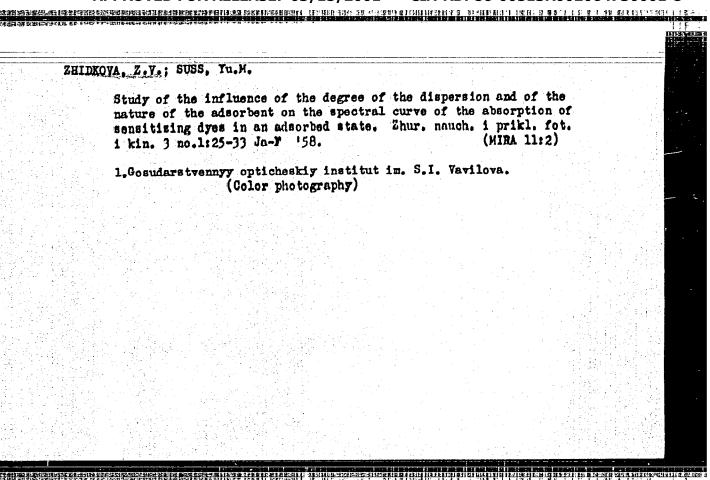
on 1 gram of silver chloride or TF-5 glass. The results of Figs 4 and 5 refer to adsorption from alcohol-water solutions. Fig 5 shows that C_{eq}/m is a linear function of C_{eq} in the case of the dye Nr 3 adsorbed on AgCl. The diffuse reflection spectrum of the dye Nr 3 adsorbed on AgCl is shown in Fig 6 for different thicknesses of the adsorbed layer. Similar results were obtained for the other dyes. The author ends with not greatly disturbed when the adsorbed-layer thickness is varied and consequently the diffuse reflection spectra can be used for qualitative determination of the absorption spectra. Acknowledgment is made to Prof. M.V. Savost'yanova for her advice. There are 6 figures and 21 references, 14 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 1 French, 1 Japanese and 1 translation into Russian.

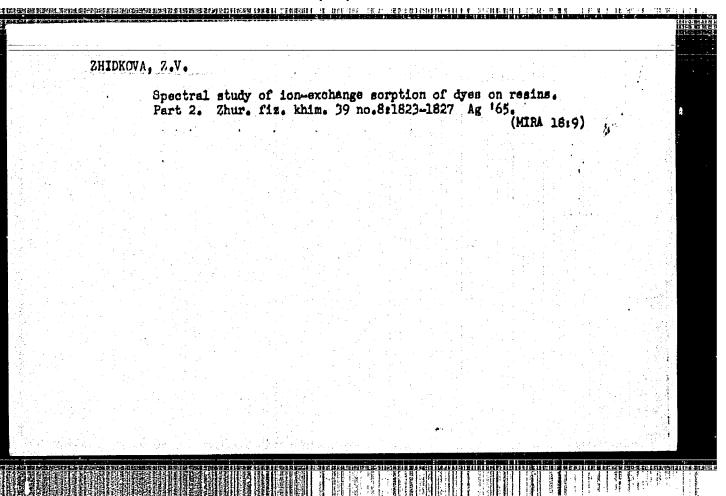
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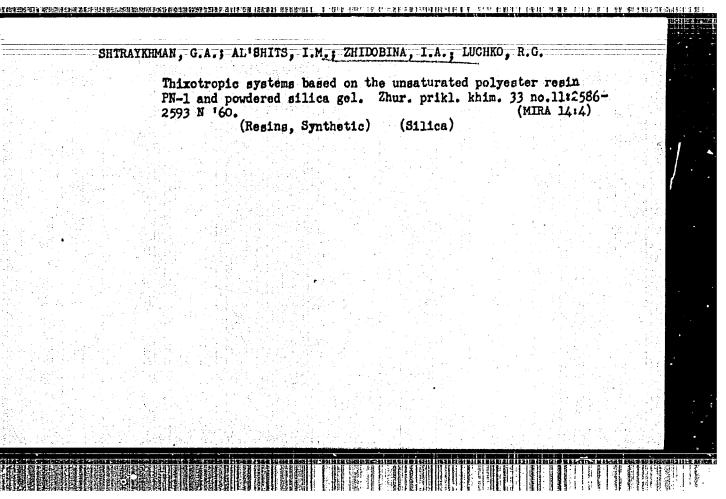
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	Thickova, E.V., and Yu. N. Suss. Study of the Eff. or the Degree of Dispersion and Nature of the Ac sorhand on the Spectral Absorption Conver-	eat .	
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CIA-RDP86-00513R002064730001-8 85449 5/080/60/033/011/011/014 A003/A001 Shtraykhman, O. A., Al'shits, I. M., Zhidobina, I. A., Luchko, R. G. 15.8109 Thixotropic Systems on the Basa of the Unsaturated [H-1 (PN-1) AUTHORS: Polyester Resin and Powdered Silica Gel Zhurnal prikladnov khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 11, pp. 2586-2593 TITLE: The thixotropic properties of suspensions were investigated consisting of unsaturated polyester resin and some types of powdered silica gel with a PERIODICAL: view to using them in the manufacture of articles made of glass plastics with view to using them in the manufacture of afficies made of grass plastics with vertical and inclined surfaces. In the experiments the PN-1 resin was used which is produced according to BTY 33024-59 MCHX (VTU 33024-59 LSNKh). Several types of powdered silica gel, like the types A(A), Y-333 (U-333) and various experimental samples were studied. It was found that for the impresentation of glass mental samples were studied. It was found that for the impregnation of glass fabrics on vertical surfaces only one third of binding material is needed to prevent flowing-off compared to other glass plastics products. The efficiency of the thixotropic filler depends on the degree of its dispersion. With an increase in dispersion the efficiency increases rapidly in the beginning, then the increase becomes slower and, after reaching a certain value, it has no appreciable effect Sŧ Card 1/2 Cai



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"The Results of Liquidating the Foci of Enterobiosis in Children's Boarding Institutes." Cand Med Sci, Khar'kov Medical Inst, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

50: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

医抗病感染物性脓毒溶液溶液性性解结体素感染素溶液医感性性衰弱。特殊性性疾病原理性、主,原序点性治疗。19.15年19

ZHIDOMIROV, G.M ; MOLIN, Yu.N.

Differences in the widening of separate components of the hyperfine structure in electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of radicals with several α -protons. Zhur.strukt.khim. 3 no.6: 669-675 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki 1 goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Radicals (Chemistry)—Spectra)

PARIYSKIY, G.B.; ZHIDOMIROV, G.M.; KAZANSKIY, V.B.

Spectrum of electron paramagnetic resonance of a methyl radical adsorbed on the silica gel surface. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.3: 364-367 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

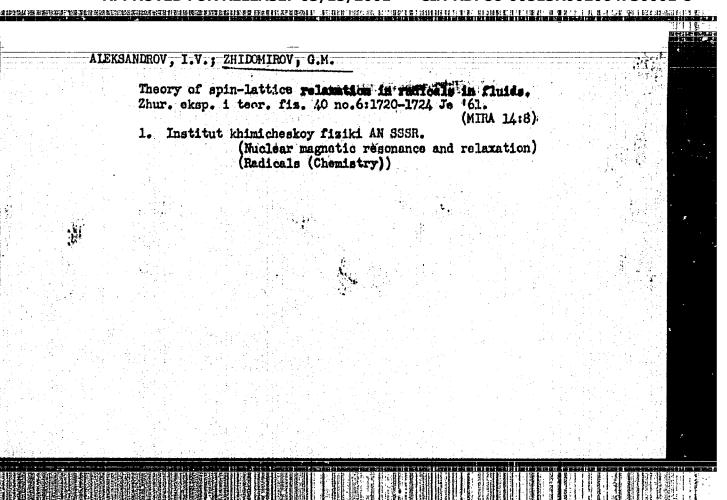
(Methyl group-Spectra)

KAZANSKIY, V.B.; ALEKSANDROV, I.V.; ZHIDOMIROV, G.M.

Studying the interaction between free radicals and the surface of a solid body (silica gel.) on the bashs of electron paramagnetic resonance spectra. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.2: 649-659 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. (Silica paramagnetic resonance and relaxation-Spectra)

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TITLE:	Calculation of spin-lattice relaxation time for radicals in molecular crystals		
PERIODICAL:	Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 1(7), 1961, 127-137	13.	
the anisotro crystals may 10 ⁻³ sec. Tin a magneti spin Hamilto are the tens	shown in this paper that the anisotropy of the g factor (or opy of the hyperfine structure) in the radicals of molecular lead to a spin-lattice relaxation time of the order of the authors considered the spin-lattice relaxation of a radical cally dilute molecular crystal, and based their study on a main of the form $\mathcal{H} = \beta g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma} + A_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma}$, where $g_{\alpha \gamma}$ and $g_{\alpha \gamma}$ and $g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma}$. Where $g_{\alpha \gamma} g_{\alpha \gamma}$	الم الم	
magnetic fie	eld in the direction α ; S_{α} and I_{α} are the projections of the	X	
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	\$/056/61/041/001/008/021		
	Calculation of spin-lattice B102/B214	X	
	spin operators of the electron and the nucleus on the α axis (the electron spin is assumed to interact with the spin of only one nucleus); and β is the Bohr magneton. Spin - orbit and hyperfine interactions are assumed to	40	
	be axially symmetric, i.e., the tensors g and A are diagonal in a		
	certain coordinate system x",y",z", rigidly attached to the radical. The orientational waves in the molecular crystal are assumed to be one-dimensional (cf. A.I. Ansel'm, N.N. Porfir'yeva. ZhETF, 19, 438, 1949),	45	
	i.e. it is assumed that in the equilibrium position of the principal axis z" the tensors g and A coincide with the direction of propagation of the vibrational wave. The deviations from the equilibrium position & are		
	assumed to be small. The angle between H and E is denoted by y. If 1	50	
	lies in the plane of κ and H (the z'y' plane in Fig. 1), one obtains for the spin Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H} = \beta Hg_{xx}(\varphi) S_x + A(\varphi) S_x I_x + \beta Hg_{xx}(\varphi, \chi) S_x + A_{xx}(\varphi, \chi) S_x I_x + A_{xx}(\varphi, \chi) S_x I_x$ (3)		
	$g_{zz}(\varphi) = g_{\perp} \sin^2 \varphi + g_{\parallel} \cos^2 \varphi, A_{zz}(\varphi) = A_{\perp} \sin^2 \varphi + A_{\parallel} \cos^2 \varphi,$ $g_{zz}(\varphi, \chi) = \Delta g \left[\chi \cos 2\varphi + \chi^2 \sin 2\varphi \right], A_{zz}(\varphi, \chi) = \Delta A \left[-\chi \sin 2\varphi + \chi^2 \cos 2\varphi \right]. $ $A_{zz}(\varphi, \chi) = \Delta A \left[\chi \cos 2\varphi + \chi^2 \sin 2\varphi \right], \Delta g = g_{\parallel} - g_{\perp}, \Delta A = A_{\parallel} - A_{\perp}.$		
	$Card 2/7 A_{xx}(\varphi, \chi) = \Delta A \mid \chi \cos 2\varphi + \chi^* \sin 2\varphi \mid, \Delta g = g \mid -g \mid, \Delta A = A \mid -A \mid.$	Laiso Tuan	
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If the direction of polarization of the wave is rotated by 90° (χ lies in the z'x' plane; Fig. 2), one has $\mathcal{H} = \beta H g_{zz}(\varphi) S_z + A_{zz}(\varphi) S_z I_z + \beta H g_{zz} S_z + \beta H g_{yz} S_y + A_{zz} S_z I_z +$		
$\mathcal{X} = \beta Hg_{zz}(\varphi) S_z + A_{zz}(\varphi) S_y I_z + \beta Hg_{zz}S_z + \beta Hg_{yz}S_y + A_{zz}S_z I_z +$		
$+A_{xy}S_{x}I_{y}+A_{xz}S_{z}I_{z}+A_{yx}S_{y}I_{x}+A_{yy}S_{y}I_{y}+A_{yz}S_{y}I_{z}, \qquad (5)$		
$g_{xx} = \frac{1}{s} \Delta g \chi^2 \sin 2\varphi$, $g_{yx} = \Delta g \chi \cos \varphi$, $A_{xx} = -\Delta A \chi^2 \sin^2 \varphi$,		
$A_{xy} = A_{yx} = -\Delta A \chi \sin \varphi, A_{xx} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta A \chi^2 \sin 2\varphi, $ $A_{yy} = \Delta A \chi^2, A_{yz} = \Delta A \chi \cos \varphi. $ (6)		
In both forms, the terms which are not important for the investigations have been neglected. For calculation of the probability of a relaxation		
transition between any two levels of the spin system, the spin Hamiltonian in the form $\mathcal{H} = \beta Hg(Y)S_2 + \Lambda(Y)S_2I_2 + \lambda R_1(Y) + \lambda^2 R_2(Y) \qquad (7)$	20	
can be used for either case. Here $R_1(y)$ and $R_2(y)$ are linear combinations		
of the spin operators with non-vanishing matrix elements for the transition considered. If the term linear in 2 (transition with absorption of one orientational phonon) is considered, one obtains for the probability	X .	. (
Card 3/7		
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S/056/61/041/001/008/021 Calculation of spin-lattice B102/B214 of one relaxation transition per unit time	X	
$w_{12} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar^2} \left[(1 R_1 2) ^2 \langle \chi_{1,n+1}(\omega_L) ^2 \rangle g(\omega_L) \right],$ where $(1 R_1 2)$ is the matrix element between the spin states 1 and 2, $\chi_{n,n+1}(\omega) = (n\hbar/2J\omega)^{1/2} \text{ is the matrix element between the nth and } (n+1) \text{ th}$	40	
states of the rotational oscillator (whose moment of inertia is J), $g(\omega)d\omega$ is the number of the operational normal vibrations in the frequency interval ω to $\omega+d\omega$; the symbol $\langle \cdot \rangle$ denotes the averaging over the quantum number n , $\hbar\omega$ is the distance between the magnetic levels 1 and 2. In the linear model $\omega=\Omega_2$ $\sqrt{1+q\cos\eta}$; ω_2 is the frequency of rotational oscillations of an individual molecule, when all the remaining molecules are in the equilibrium position, $0 \leq \eta \leq \pi$. One has	45	
$g(\omega) = \begin{cases} 2\omega \left(\pi q \Omega_{s}^{0} \right)^{-1} \left[1 - \frac{i}{q^{s}} \left(\frac{\omega^{s}}{\Omega_{s}^{0}} - 1 \right)^{s} \right]^{-1/s} \text{ при } \Omega_{s} \sqrt{1 - q } < \omega < \Omega_{s} \sqrt{1 + q } \\ 0 \qquad \text{при } \omega < \Omega_{s} \sqrt{1 - q } \text{м при } \omega > \Omega_{s} \sqrt{1 + q } \end{cases} $ Card 4/7	55	
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		/and		
Calculation of opin-lattice	B102/B214	/001/008/021		
If one concidence the account of				
If one considers the effect of the in which two phonons take part), one over n	last term in (7) (rela	xation transition		;
over n:	a onering augioadnath	alter averaging	1,11,19	
$w_{12} = (2/\pi) ((1 R) ^{2/\pi})$				
$\times \int_{\Omega}^{m\omega x} F(\omega) \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{q^4} \left(\frac{\omega^4}{\Omega^4} - 1\right)^4\right) \right]$	(1 - 1 ((0 + 0L)) 1)) - // -	(12)		
n_{min} , $q^{*}(\Omega^{*})$	$(\cdot , $, .
$F(\omega) = \exp \left(\hbar \left(\omega + \omega_L \right) / kT \right) / \left[(\exp \left(\hbar \omega) / kT \right) / \left[(\exp \left(\hbar \omega) / kT \right) / c\right] \right] \right] \right] \right]$	ω/kT) — 1) (exp $(\hbar(\omega+\omega_i)/k)$	7 _ 01	1.3.7.2	
A lower bound of (12) is				
	190			
$w_{19} > \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{ (1 \mid R_5 \mid 2) }{q / \Omega_5^2} \right)^2 \frac{\exp}{(1 - \epsilon)^2}$	$\frac{(n\omega_{max}/n)}{\exp(\hbar\Omega_{max}-kT)/s}(\Omega_{max}-\Omega_{min}).$	(13):	20	
In the most interesting case in 12/kg	1 1 one has	(アノション・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー		
$w_{12} = \frac{2}{\pi} \xi(q) \left(\frac{ (1) }{q!} \right)$	$\frac{\overline{\Omega_{1}^{2}J}}{\overline{\Omega_{2}^{2}J}}\left(\frac{\overline{\Omega_{2}}}{\overline{A}}\right)$,			
		(14)	/25	
$\xi(q) = \frac{27 q^2 (\sqrt{1+q})}{4(1+1/2)\sqrt{1+3q}}$	$ q -\sqrt{1- q }$		/	
Card 5/7	$[3q^2-1+\sqrt{1+3q^3}]$			
			1,114	
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<u> </u>	26413	LX.	
	Calculation of spin-lattice S/056/61/041/001/008/021 B102/B214		
	Finally, an estimate is given for a specific case (transition $1/2$, $1/2 \rightarrow -1/2$, $-1/2$). It is found that $1/T_1 = w_{1/2} \approx 5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ T}^2/\text{y} 5 \text{ J}^2$, where	40	1
	1/2 \rightarrow - 1/2, - 1/2). It is found that 1/T ₁ = $w_{12} \approx 5 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^2/\text{y}^5 \text{ J}^2$, where $V = \Omega_2/2\pi$. If $J = 100 \cdot 10^{-40} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2$, $T = 200^{\circ} \text{K}$, one has $1/T_1 = w_{12} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$.		
	The result that T can be essentially smaller than the value 1 sec expected		
	V. V. Voyevodskiy at the Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics. AS USER) The nuther thank Total AN SSSR (Institute of	45	
	references: 4 Soviet-blog and 3 non-Soutet by		
	J. Chem. Phys. 25. 709, 1956, Ref 3. D. T. T. T. T. H. M. McConnel.	.50	
	studied by Electron Spin Resonance, London, 1958; Ref. 5: I.H. van Vleck. Phys.Rev. 57, 426, 1940.		
	ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)	55	
	SUBMITTED: December 19, 1960		
	Card 6/7		,
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建資利等			

LEBEDEV, Ya.S.; TSVETKOV, Yu.D.; ZHIDOMIROV, G.M.

Analysis of asymmetrical lines in electron paramagnetic resonance spectra as a method of studying internal movements in polymers. Zhur.strukt.khim. 3 nc.1:21-27 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Polymers—Spectra)

s/192/62/003/005/001/003 D267/D308

AUTHORS:

Zhidomirov, G.M., Lebedev, Ya.S. and Tsvetkov, Yu.D.

TITLE:

Form of line in the electronic paramagnetic resonance spectra of peroxide type radicals in oriented poly-

mers

PERIODICA:

Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 3, no. 5, 1962, 541-

It was shown in an earlier paper that the spectrum 545 of peroxide radicals (RO2) in oriented specimens depends on the orientation of the specimen in the magnetic field. To calculate the line form in the e.p.r. spectrum for oriented specimens the authors assumed that (1) the peroxide radical has an axial symmetry of the g factor and (2) the symmetry axes of this factor are distributed randomly in the plane S at right angles to the orientation direction randomly in the plane of at right angles to the offendation diffection of polymer chains. The calculation has been carried out to the end for the case of an infinitely narrow individual line, when the external magnetic field is parallel to the orientation axis. It has

Card 1/2

Form of line ...

S/192/62/003/005/001/003 D267/D308

been shown that the form of the e.p.r. line can be used for determining the degree of orientation of the chains (such estimation has been carried out for a Teflon specimen oriented by stretching). The paper ends with a discussion of the structure of peroxide type radicals (on the strength of the data showing the temperature dependence of the form of e.p.r. lines). There are 3 figures.

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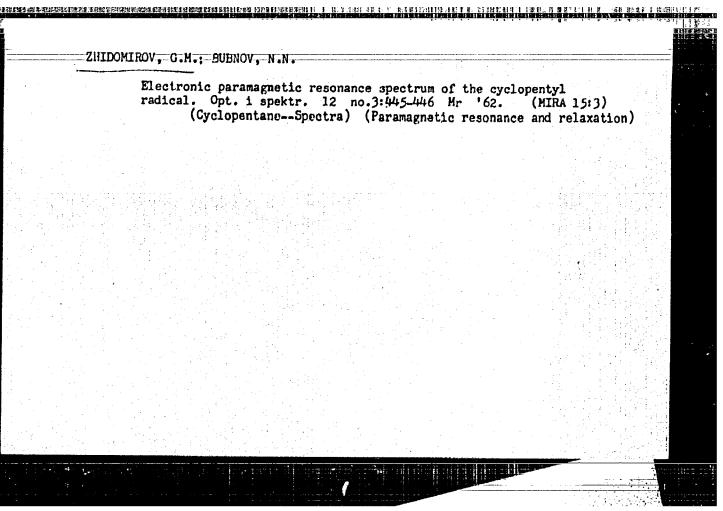
ASSOCIATION:

Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya SO AN Novosibirsk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion, Siberian Branch of the AS Novosibirsk, USSR); Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:

June 17, 1961

Oard 2/2



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CIA-RDP86-00513R002064730001-8
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        5/181/63/005/002/043/051
                                                                                                                                   Kazanskiy, V. B., Pariyskiy, G. B., Aleksandrov, I. V., and Zhidomirov, G. M.
                                                                                                                                                 Investigation of the interaction of free realcass we surface of a solid (silica gel) by the e.p. spectra
                                                                                                                                        Zhidomirov. G. M.
        5,4400
                   PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 649 - 659
                             TEXT: The authors give a detailed analysis of the e.p.r. spectra of atomic types of the e.p.r. several types of th
                                TEXT: The authors give a detailed analysis of the e.p.r. spectra of atomic mext. The authors give a detailed analysis of the e.p.r. several types of types of the e.p.r. several types of types of the e.p.r. several types of types
AUTHORS:
                                      hydrogen, methyl, ethyl and polymer radicals adsorbed on The studies were silica gels (specific surfaces 290, 300, and 700 m²/g). the geometry of silica gels (specific surfaces and on the nature and the spectra were made in order to obtain information on the state. The s.p.r. spectra were binding and the motions in the disorbed state.
                                              made in order to obtain information on the nature and the geometry of the motions in the absorbed state. The e.p.r. The epin gonete to obtain in the absorbed frequency of the motions in the absorbed frequency of taken at it is a characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constitution of a splitting consti
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                                                         taken at A 2.2 cm and a hf modulation frequency of 1 Mo. The epm spectrum of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting great trum of adsorbed hydrogen is hydrogen it is A 1420.40 Mc) and a great of A 1411±0.1 Mc (for free hydrogen it is A
                                                            trum of adsorbed hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of A = 1420.40 Mc) and a great of the organized hydrogen it is A organized to the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen it is A organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized by a hyperfine splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized hydrogen in the organized hydrogen is a splitting constant of the organized hydrogen is characterized hydrogen in the organized hydrogen hydrogen in the organized hydrogen h
                                                                   asymmetry of the components. I, no. 4, 539, 1960) the hyperfine splitting results (Kinetika i kataliz I, no. 4, 539, 1960)
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Investigation of the ... 8/181/63/005/002/043/051 constants A_1 and A_{\parallel} for $\overrightarrow{H} \perp \overrightarrow{E}$ and $\overrightarrow{H} \parallel \overrightarrow{E})$ are calculated: $A_1 = A_{ss} = A_{ss} = A - \frac{47}{60} \frac{P_1 P_2}{G_0} \lambda_s^2, \qquad (4a)$ $A_1 = A_{ss} = A + \frac{47}{30} \frac{P_2 P_3}{G_0^3} \lambda_s^2; \qquad (4b)$ $A = \frac{8}{3} \frac{P_2 P_3}{G_0^3} (1 - 15.5\lambda^3) = A_0 (1 - 15.5\lambda^3); \qquad (4c)$ $A = \frac{47}{30} \frac{P_2 P_3}{G_0^3} = \frac{141}{160} A_0 \lambda^3. \qquad (5); z \parallel E \text{ and perpendicular to the surface. The to be observed in experiment. The polarization energy of the hydrogen deuterium atoms adsorbed on <math>Sio_2$ is considerably narrower and is symmetrical, with smaller amplitudes of the side components. The e.p., r. spectrum of the methyl radicals was measured at -196°C; it consists of four hyperation of 1:6.5:13:2.5. instead of 1:3:5:1. This can be ex-

Investigation of the ...

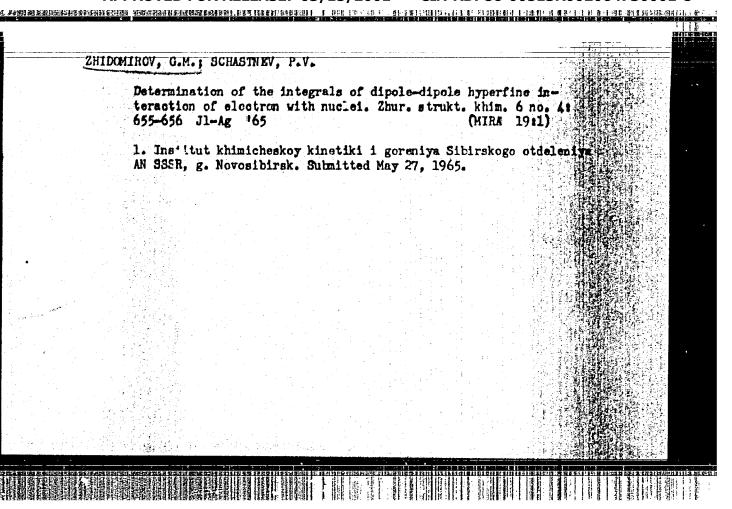
S/181/63/005/002/043/051 B102/B186

plained by the loss of rotational degrees of freedom of CHz on adsorption. The e.p.r. spectrum of the ethyl radical consists of 12 lines and can be clectron with the protons of the CHz group, each quadruplet line being split into a triplet due to interaction with the CHz protons. The e.p.r. spectrum of the polymer radical consists of six broad poorly resolved components (~25 oe distance). The results show that the e.p.r. spectra of adecals stabilized in solid polycrystalline matrices. The surface effect becomes apparent in a reduction of the hyperfine splitting constant (for hydroformation due to losses of degrees of freedom or of equilibrium positions of the radicals in the matrices. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: Card 3/3

September 27, 1962

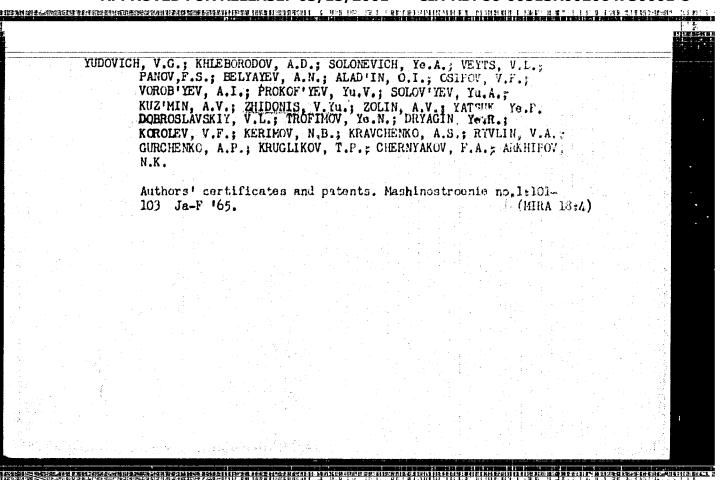


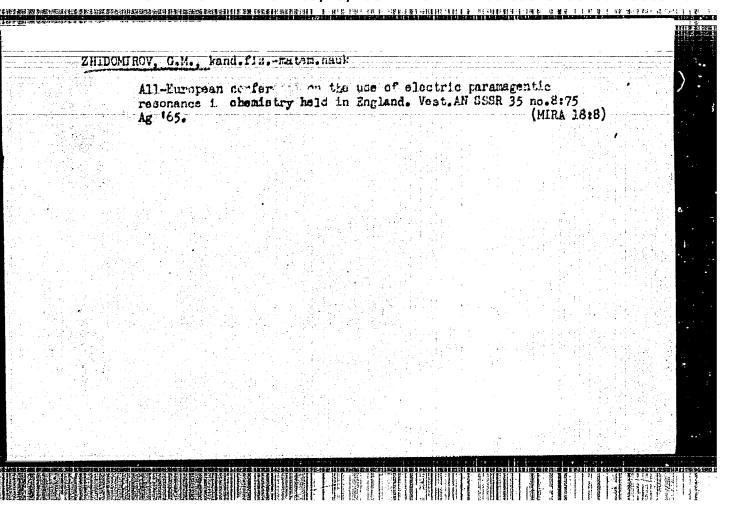
ZHIDOMIROV, G.M.; SCHASTNEV, P.V.

Hyperfine interaction of unpaired electrons with methyl group

nuclei in Tpelectron radicals. Teoret. i eksper. khim. 1 no. 5: 64,9-654 S-0 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya "ibirskogo ot-deleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted June 23, 1965.



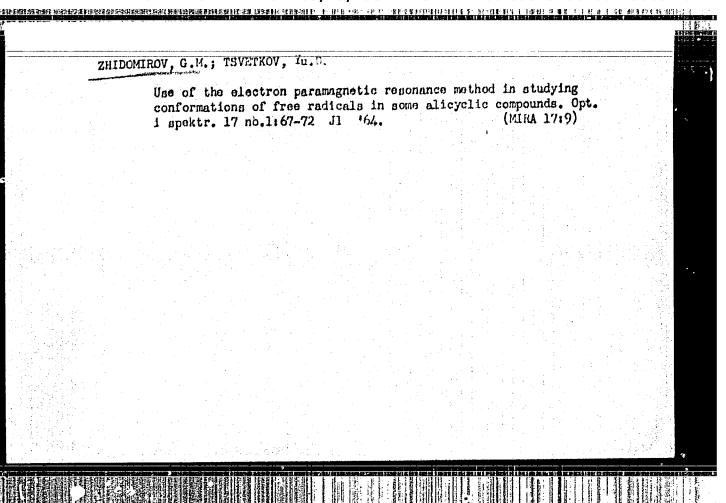


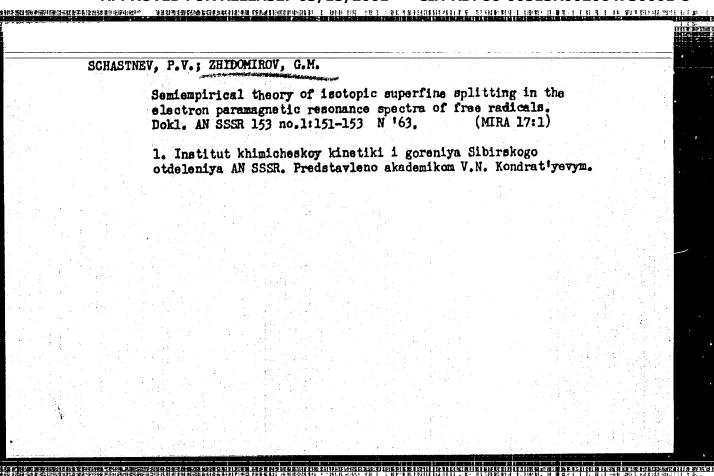
IIIII CARA

SCHASTNEV, P.V.; ZHIDOMIROV, G.M.

Isotropic hyperfine splitting on a fluorine nucleus in electronparamagnetic resonance spectra of free radicals. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.6:839-844 N-D 164. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.





VASAUSKAS, S.S.; ZHIDONIS, V.Yu. Hardness diagram and its use in determining the characteristics of metal strength. Zav.lab. 28 no.5;605-608 '62. (MIRA 15:6) 1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. (Metals—Testing) (Brinell test)

37054 s/032/62/028/005/008/009 B117/B101

Vasauskas, S. S., and Zhidonis, V. Yu.

TITLE:

The hardness diagram and its application in determining the strength characteristics of metals

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 5, 1962, 605-608

TEXT: A method of testing metal samples for their elastic limit, yield and broaking points by using only Brinell's hardness test, no tensile tests being required, is recommended. It is shown that the change in the hardness number, depending on the degree of plastic deformation, can be observed by number, depending on one degree of alloys with HRA up to 80) with using conical indenting tools (made of alloys with HRA up to 80) with different point angles (0-180°). The deformation, which was found to depend on the point angle of the cone, can be calculated and is proportional to the specific transverse contraction of the sample in tensile tests. A diagram based on the ratio between the hardness number and the point angle of the indenting cone shows that the critical value of hardness and strength can be determined with one indenting cone only: yield point of steels with

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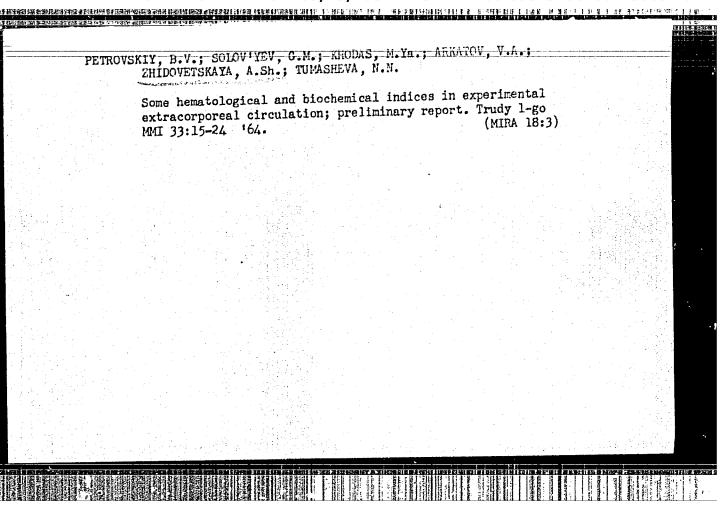
The hardness diagram and its ...

\$/032/62/028/003/008/009 B117/B101

a cone whose point angle is $\varphi=160^\circ$; breaking point of steels and commercial nonferrous metals with a cone of $\varphi=120^\circ$, etc. Yield and breaking points under elongation were determined from the respective hardness numbers, and the following relations were found: $\sigma_{\rm S}=0.25~{\rm H_S}$ and $\sigma_{\rm B}=0.30~{\rm H_B}$. (H_S is the hardness number in the indentation of a cone of $\varphi=160^\circ$, and H_B the one for $\varphi=120^\circ$). H_S and H_B correspond to the critical values of the hardness numbers on the hardness diagram and can be found with an indenting tool of any shape. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kaunas Polytechnic Institute)

Card 2/2



KHODAS, M.Ya. (Moskva, Krasnopresnenskaya nab.d.1/2,kv.163); PYATNITSKAYA, G.Kh.; ZHIDOVETSKAYA, A.S.

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Neutralization of heparin by protamine sulfate during artificial blood circulation. Klin.khir. no.7:59-62 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Laboratoriya iskusstvennogo krovoobrashcheniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.V. Petrovskiy, zav. - koktor med.nauk G.M.Solov'yev) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentariya na baze gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki. (HEPARIN) (PROTAMINES) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

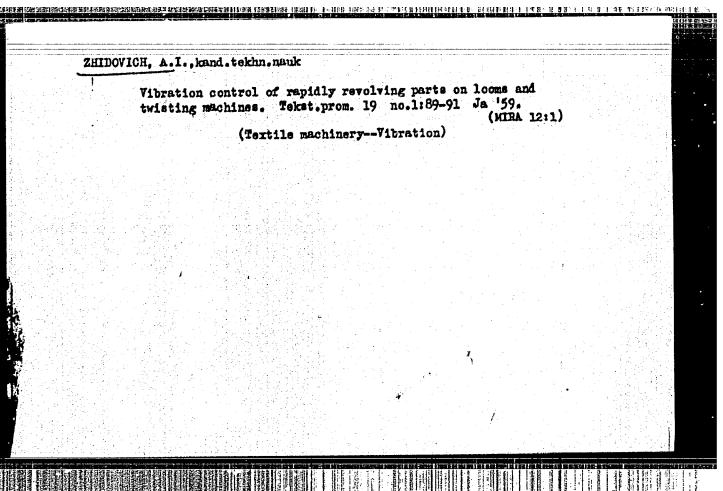
GALANOV, I.G., otv. red.; MATLAKHOV, S.G., otv. red.; POLESIN, Ya.L., red.; BOGOMOLOV, A.I., red.; ZHELEZNYAKOVA, M.A., red.; ZHIDOVETSKIY, B.V., red.; ZIL'BERSHTEIN, I.A., red.; KANEN, I.Te., Ted.; KIXUYEVA, Ye.P., red.; KOZLOVA, Ye.I., red.; MAKAROV, A.D., red.; SAMARTSEV, A.I., red.; SOLOPKO, A.P., red.; TIKHONOV, V.A., red.; VOLKOVA, V.A., ved. red.

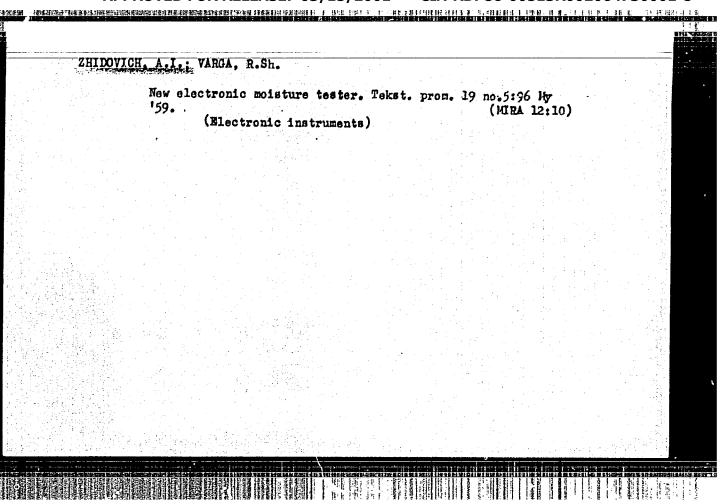
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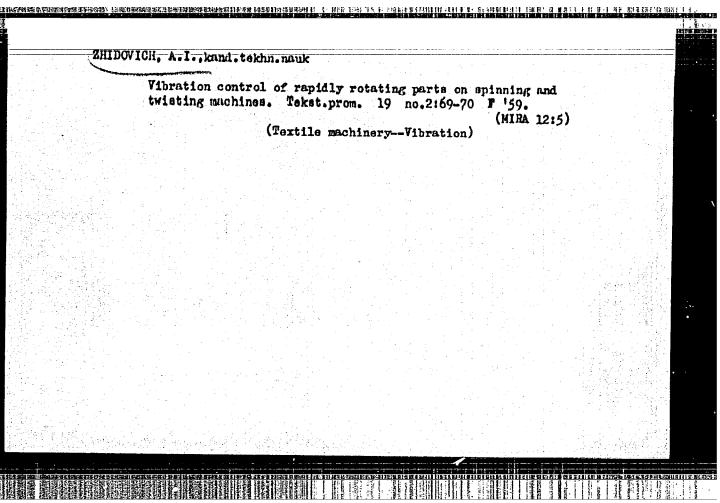
[Safety regulations in the gas industry; regulations obligatory for all ministries, departments, and organizations] Pravila bezopasnosti v gazovom khoziaistve; pravila obiazatel'ny dlia vsekh ministerstv, vedomstv i organizatsii. Perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 143 p. (MIRA 18:3)

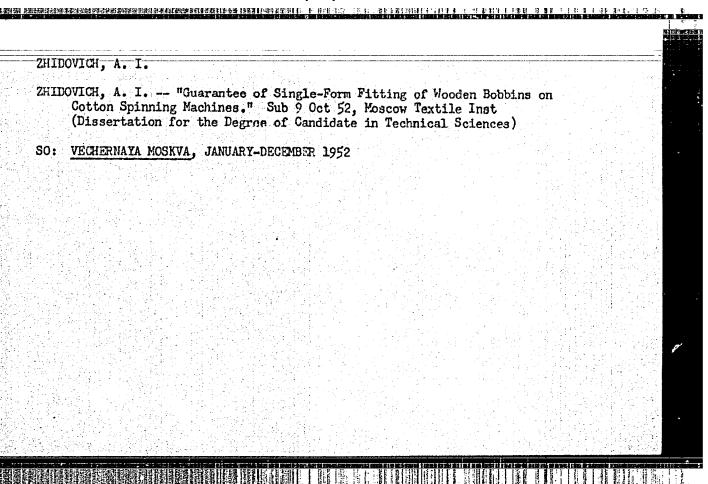
1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniem rabot v promyshlemnosti i gornomu nadzoru.

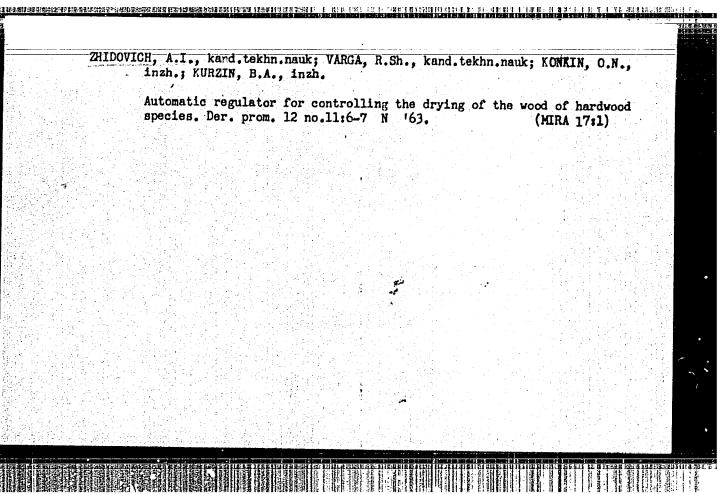
ZHIDOVICH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk Selecting the type of regulators for the control of the process of lumber drying in lumber kilns. Der. prom. 13 no.8:10-12 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11) 1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vspomogatel'nykh izdeliy i zapasnykh detaley k tekstil'nonu oborudovaniyu.

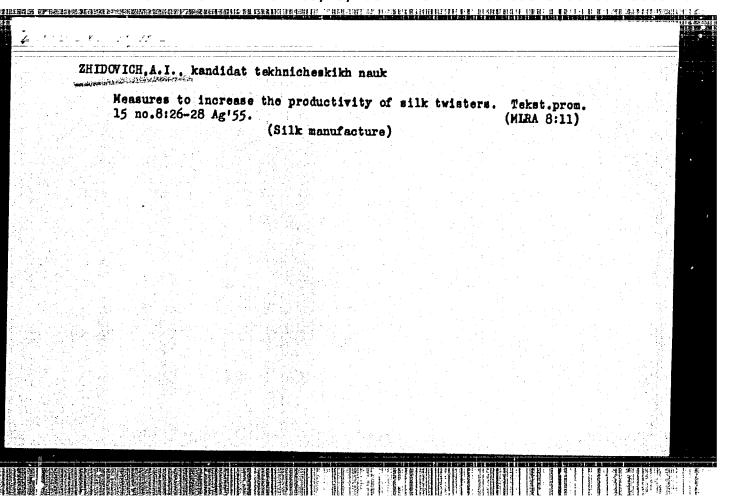












ZHIDOVICH, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BHEYDBARD, B.M., zladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

For an efficient increase in cop weight for cotton spinning machines. Tekst.prop. 16 no.11:20-23 H '56. (MERA 9:12) (Spinning machinery)

112-57-7-14883

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 155 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhidovich, A. I., Varga, R. Sh., Fuks, I. I., Ivanov, V. D., and Truskin, Ye. M.

TITLE: Device for Checking the Dynamic Balancing of PBR-1 Rove Flyers, TsNII

Masindetal' System (Pribor dlya proverki dinamicheskoy balansirovki
rovnichnykh rogulek PBR-1 sistemy TsNII Mashdetali)

PERIODICAL: Nauch.-issled. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t vspomogat. izdeliy i zapas detaley k tekstil'n. oborud., 1956, Nr 4, pp 32-44

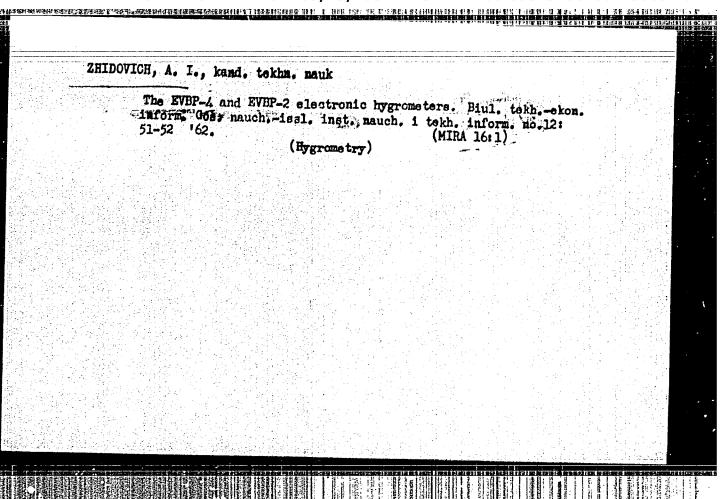
ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

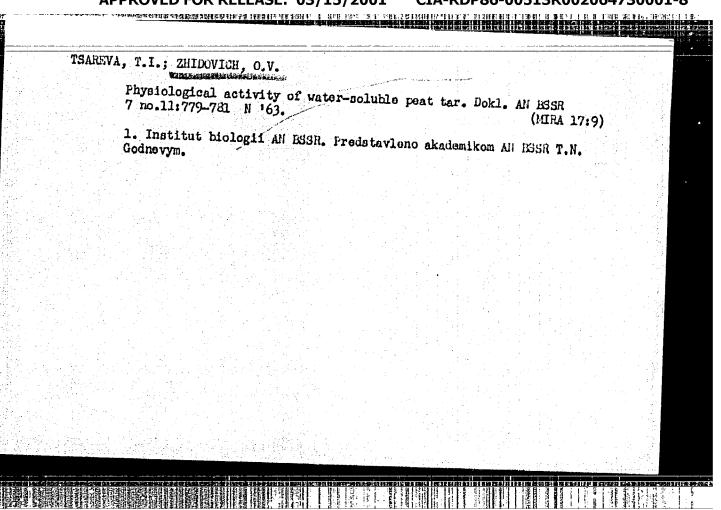
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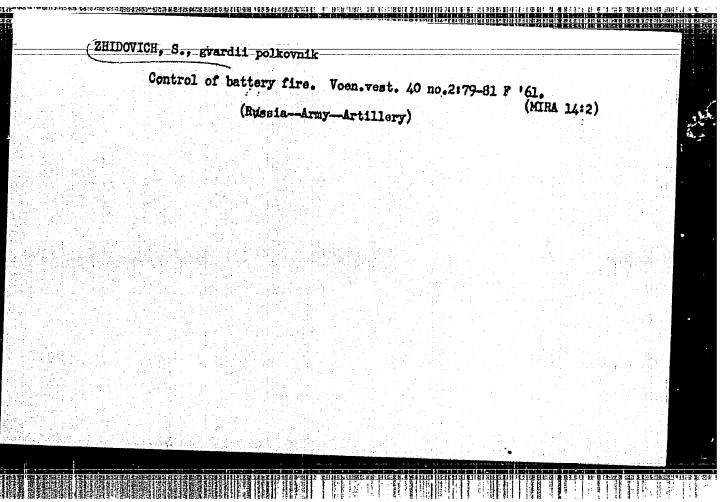
EMINOTON A.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VARGA, R.Sh., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FUES, I.I.; IVAROV, V.D., glavnyy konstruktor; Instrument for testing the balance of flyer guides. Tekst.prom. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener savoda im. 1 Maya (for Puks)

(Spinning machinery)







ZHIDOVINOV, N. Ya., Cand Geol-Min Sci — (diss) "Apsheron deposits

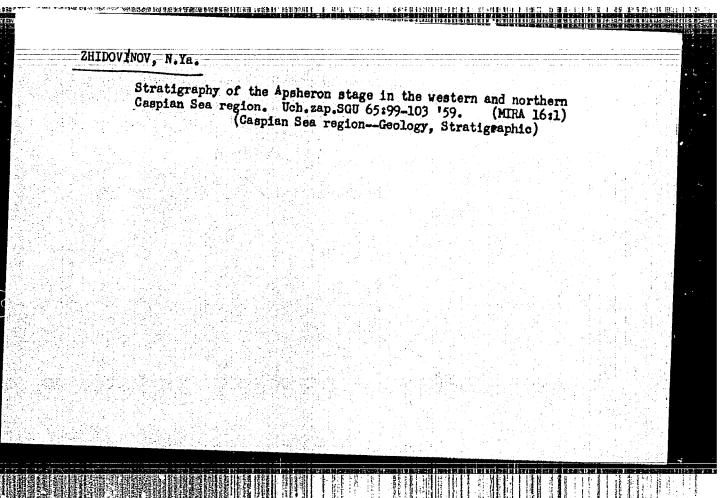
(M. Cand Geol-Min Sci — (diss) "Apsheron deposits

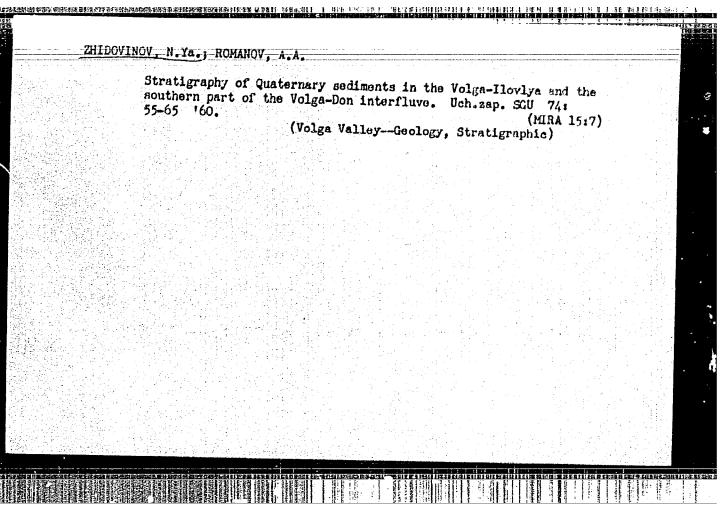
of western and northern Princepts." Scratov, 1959. 18 pp (Min of

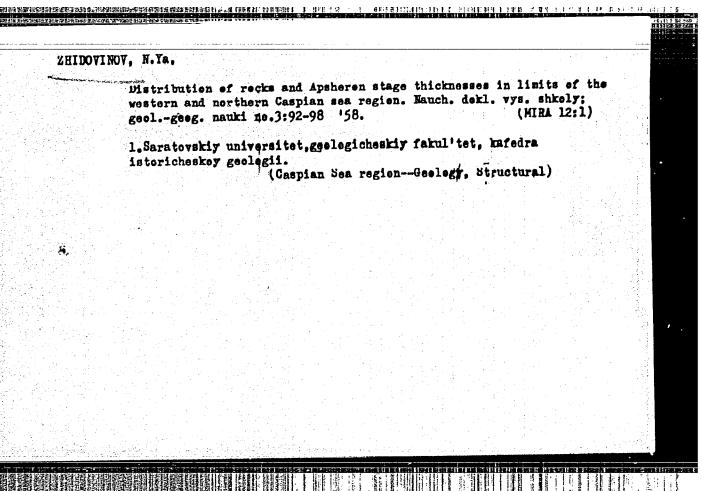
Habsher Education USSR. Saratov State U im N.G. Chernyshevskiy).

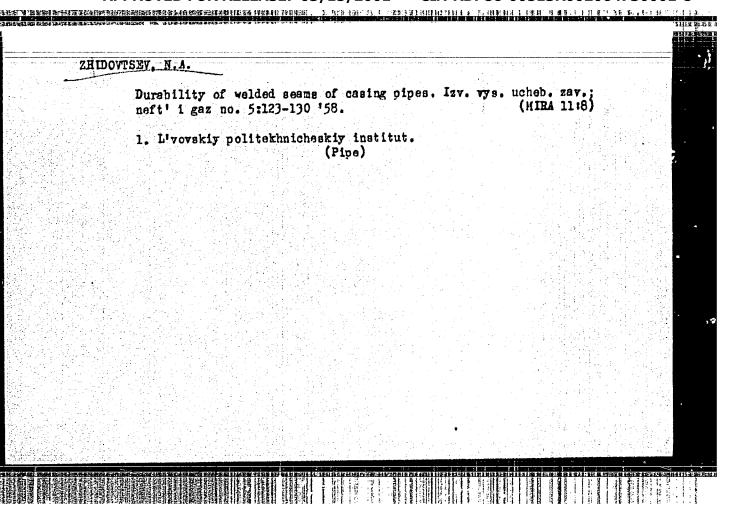
170 copies (KL, 38-59, 115)

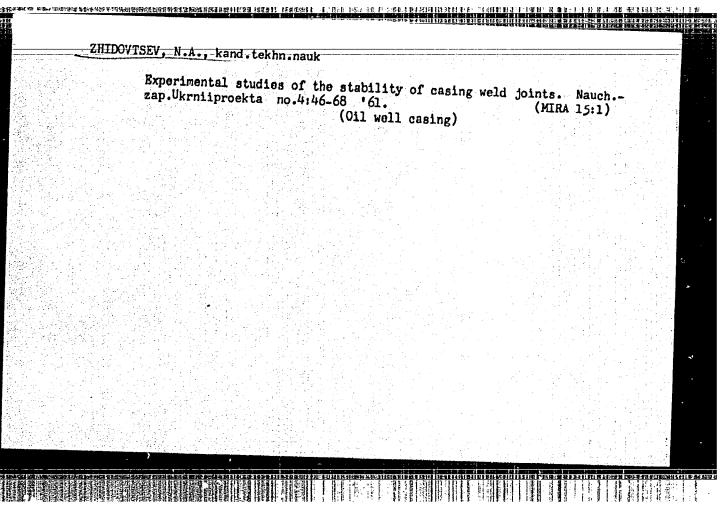
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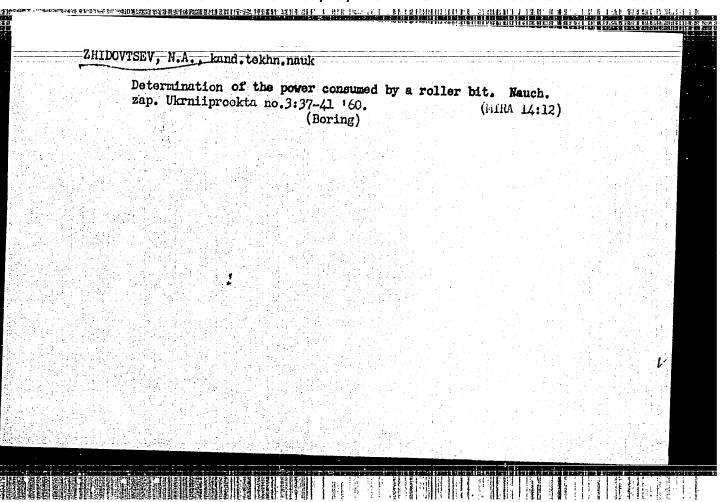








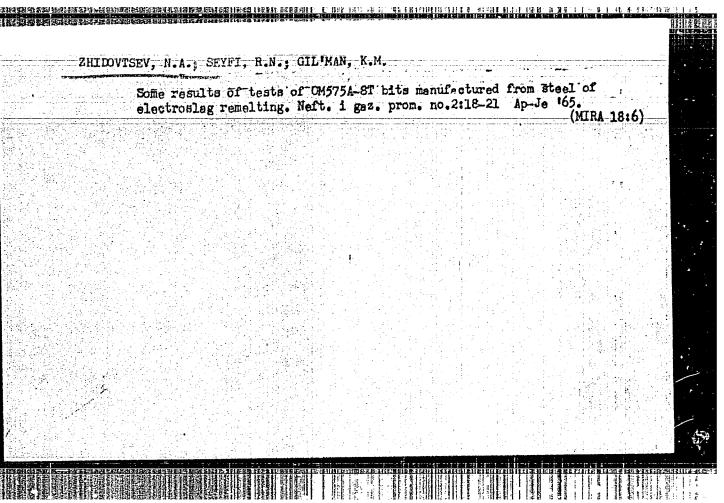




ZHIDOVTSEV, N.A.; OSINCHUK, Z.P.

Effect of hydrostatic pressure on drilling indices of the Dolina area. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:17-21 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

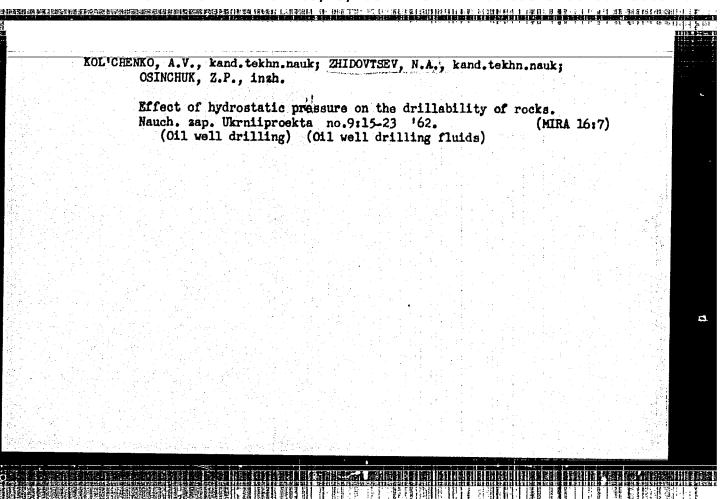
1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. (Dolina region (Stanislav Province)--Oil well drilling)



ZHIDOVTSEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; UZUMOV, E.I., inzh.; YAREMIYCHUK, R.S., inzh.; TISHCHENKO, A.V., inzh.; KRITSUK, A.A., inzh.

Collapse of protective strings on the Zaluzh area. Nauch. zap.
Ukrniiproekta no.9:33-40 '52. (MIRA 16:7)

(Carpathian Mountain region—Boring machinery)

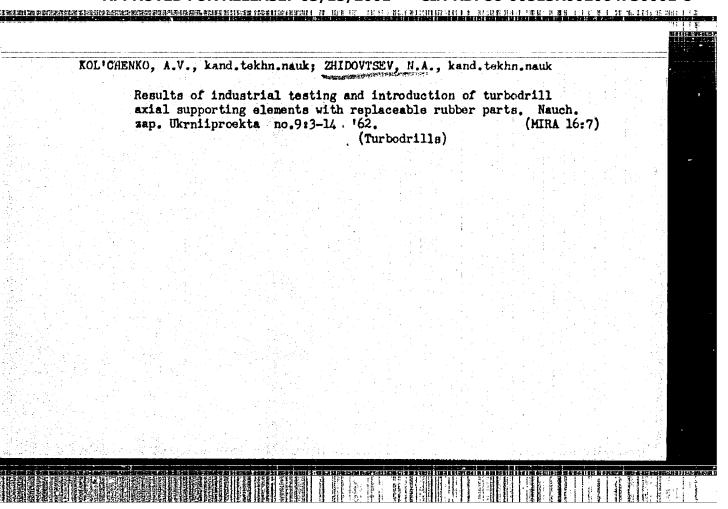


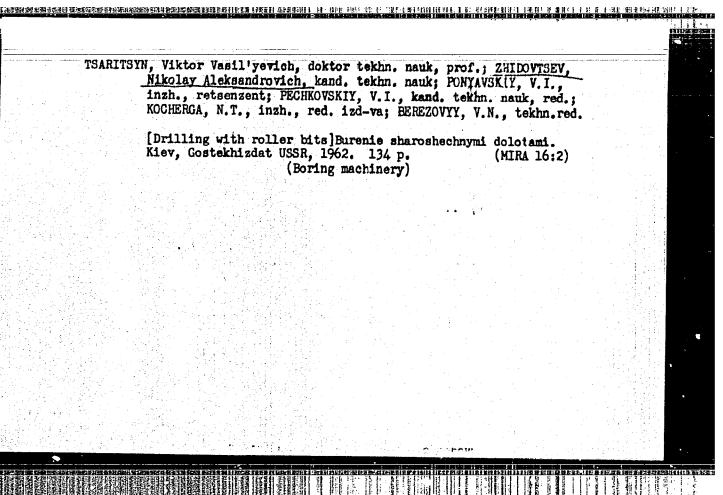
LUTSENKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHIDOVTSEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
-ORRAZTSOV, O.I., inzh.

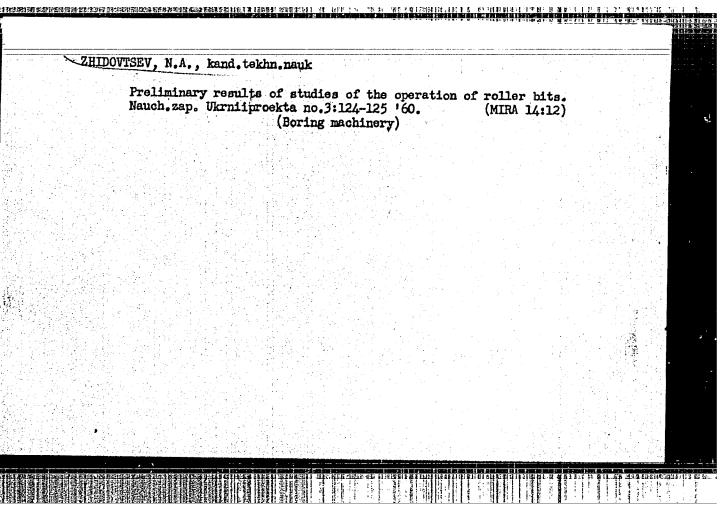
Well cementing on the Shebelinka and Rudki gas fields. Mauch.
zap. Ukrniiproekta no.9:49-55 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Sebelinka region—Gas well cementing)
(Lvov Province—Gas well cementing)

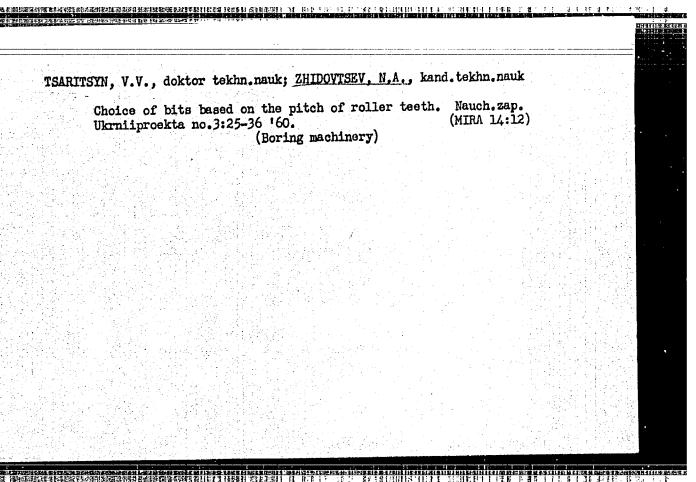
ZHIDOVTSEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRITSUK, A.A., inzh.; SKACHEDUB, A.M., inzh.

Arrangoment of the lower part of a drilling pipe. Nauch. zap.
Ukrnilproekta no.9421-48 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Dolina region (Stanislav Province)--Oil well drilling--Equipment
and supplies)









ZHIDOVISEV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOL'CHENKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. rauk

Wearing out diamond bits in rotary drilling. Neft. i gaz. prom.
no.2:23-28 Ap-Je '63.

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti UkrSSR.

ZHIDOVISEV, N.A.; SHCHUKIN, N.V. Comparison between the efficiency of deep turbodrilling and deep rotary drilling in the northwestern part of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Neft. i gaz. prom. 3:24-27 JI-S '65. (NIRA 18:11)

NEOHAYEVSKAYA, M.R.; ZHIDOYTSEY, Y.M.; CHERKAS, G.P.; ZIMINA, O.I.;
KALINICHENKO, N.P.

Effect of X-irradiation on immunity to the pathogens of gas gangrene and tetamus. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i dimmun. 32 no.1:113-117 Ja '61.

(MIRA 1416)

(CLOSTRIDIUM) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

CGANESYAN, A.S., kand.med.nauk; ZHIDOVTSEVA, M.I., kand.med.nauk

Bilateral ligation of the internal arteries of the mammary glands in stenceardia. Vrach. delo no.4:37-41 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskikh bolezney (zav. - zazluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. G.M.Gurevich) i kafedra vnatrennikh bolezney (zav. - (ANGINA PECTORIS) (ARTERIES.—LIGATURE)

(MAMMARY GLANDS)

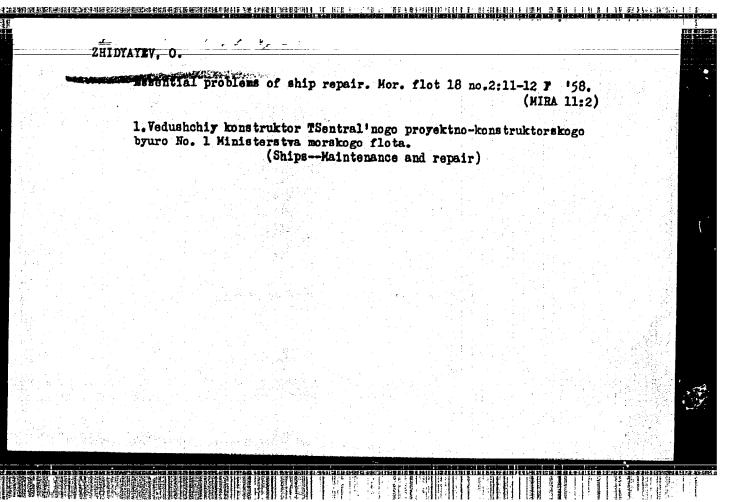
(MAMMARY GLANDS)

ZHIDOVISEVA, M. I.; Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Evaluation of the functional state of the liver and pancreas in various stages of hypertension". Khar'kov, 1958. 14 pp (Khar'kov State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 143)

HIDYATAY Desinshener.

Piercing a ray of light for adjusting shafting. Mor.flot. 16 no.9:
12-14 S 156. (MERA 9:10)

1.Akademiya morekogo flota.
(Shafts and shafting)

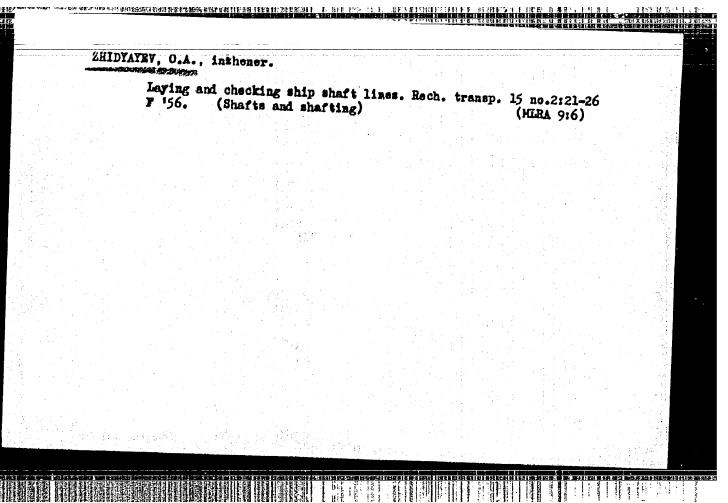


GARMASHEV, Dmitriy Leonidovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, Fedor Alekson-drovich, inzh.; MARKOV, Aleksandr Panteleymonovich, inzh.; GERSHTEYN, Yu.S., inzh., retsenzent; ROKHLIN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZHUYATEV, O.A., nauchnyy red.; OZEROVA, Z.V., red.; KHYAKOVA,

[Modern methods of assembling marine shafting] Sovremennye metody montazha sudovykh valoprovodov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad,

Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 280 p.

(Shafting) (Ships—Equipment and supplies)



AUTHORS: Kalabina, A. V., Filippova, A. Kh., Aksenenko, R. A.,
Latyaneva, E. S., Vinogradova, V. V., Zhidrayeva, L. M.

Studies in the field of synthesis and conversions of viny.sry:
esters. No. 22. Synthesis and pertain grantins fivily
esters and acetals of bromophenois

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1965, 258 - 259, atstract 4Zh125 (Izv. Fiz.-khim. n.-i. in-ta pri Irkutakom an-ta,
v. 5, no. 1, 1961, 120 - 130)

TEXT: Vinylation of 2-bromophenol (I) and 4-bromophenol (II) by the favor-skiy - Shostakovskiy method (initial pressure of acetylene '8 - 28 atm 210 - 2200C, 30 - 45 min) in the presence of a large quantity of KOH of NaOH and with high dilution of the reaction mixture with water momentance with dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added) made possible the synthesis of the viny. Let of I. yie. I dioxane added yie.

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Studies in the field of synthesis...

aromatic vinyl esters (with thorough attrring in the presence of ? - 4 drops concentrated HCl) gave a series of CH₄CH(OR)OR' acetais - IV₁. Felos ere given: the initial vinyl ether, quantity in moles, the initial pheno., quantity in moles, reaction temp. in °C and the reaction time in hrs. H and R' in IV, yield %, b.p. in ${}^{\circ}C/mm$ Hg, ${}^{2\circ}D$ and ${}^{2\circ}d$ vinylethyl ether (V), 0.430, I, 0.300, 85 - 90, 1.5, C_2H_5 , 0-Br C_6H_4 , 40, 155/15, 1.5223, 1.3208; V, 0.120, II, 0.058, 70 - 75, 1.5, C_2H_5 , $n-BrC_6H_4$ (Va), 124 - 125/8, 1.5308, 1.3483; vinylbutyl ether, 0.679, II, 0.579, 75 - 86, 1. $3_4^{}\text{H}_9^{}$, n-Br $3_6^{}\text{H}_4^{}$ (IVb), 38, 155 - 156/17, 1.5051, 1.2364; vinylphenyl ether, 0.167, II, 0.167, 70 - 80, 2, C₆H₅, n-BrC₆H₄, 47.1, 171 - 173/6, 1.5831, 1.3784; III, C.115, II, 0.104, 70 - 80, 2, n-BrC₆H_A (IVo), 55, 216 - 217/8, m.; 4673, 1.6024. -. A study was made of substitution of the Br atom in III and IV by eth; and ethoxyl groups. Experiments to hydrolyze III and IV with dilute sikall to the respective vinyl esters of the phenols lib an autoriave, 220 - 3000, in the presence of Gu,Gl, and Gu shavings; were unsuccessful. To his mmodes IVa in 20 ml oryoscopic CoH6 were added 0.08 moles C2H5Br and 0.13 moles Na, Card 2/3

· 医克里特氏 (1985年) | 1985年| 1985

Studies in the field of synthesis...

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which was thoroughly stirred for 2 hrs at 60 - 6590 and them left to stand for 12 hrs, whereupon it was filtered through glass * 1 and them left to stand to give IV (R = C2H5, R' = n-C2H5C6H4) ilvd), yield 50%, i.p. 3 94'll them he, n²⁰ 1.5008, d 20 0.9851. 5 g IVd and 20 ml 20% h,504 were heated for 5 hrs at 10000 to give 4-ethylphenol (VI), yield 38%, o.p. 31 - 7200,7 mm Hg, n²⁰D 1.5240. In the optimum experiment C.004 moles (Vh. 1.076 moles C2H5Br and 0.13 moles Na in 200 ml C6H6 were heated for 1 hrs at 6000 and as stated above, IV were separated (R = C4Hq, R' = C2H, 1, Hq), yield 8%, o.g. 140 - 1420C/17 mm Hg, n²⁰D 1.4960, d 20 (.9275). Under examinar orditions (85 - 90°C, 2.5 hrs) the vinyl ester of 7I was produced yield 10%, i.p. 32 - 93°C/18 mm Hg, n²⁰D 1.5148. A mirture of 101'm or 110'll a madely 2H50Na, 10 ml C6H6 and 50 g Cu filings was kept at 130°, for 6 hrs; it was then washed with 10% sikali and 4-ethoxyphenol vinyl ester was separated by distillation, yield 40%, b.p. 101 - 102°C/1 mm Hg, n 12 1.5452. Lee

Card 3/3

CHEREPAKHIN, C.K., prof.; ZHIDYAYEVA, T.I.; TSYMBALINA, T.A.; VCSKRESENSKAYA,
L.Ye.; PICOLKIN, N.I.

Prevention of ophthalmoblennorrhea in newborn infants by means of
a synthomycin emulsion. Sbor. nauch. rab. Kaf. akush. i gin. CHI
no.1:115-119 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta, zav.klinikoy - prof. G.K.Cherepakhin.
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (CONJUNCTIVITIS, INFANTILE)

ZAKHARI	CIN, L.I., ZHIFAREVA, G.G.	
DANISH	Reaction of triisobutylborine and diborane with styrene. Izv. AH SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.2:369-370 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)	
	1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. (Borine) (Styrene) (Borph hydride)	
		1112 52 53

HUED, Dallas, T.; BERLIN, L.Ye. [translator]; ZHIGACH, A.F., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk; redaktor; COANDZHANOVA, B.A., redaktor; IOVLEVA, H.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[An introduction to the chemistry of hydrides. Translated from the English] Vvedente v khimitu gidridov. Perevod s anglitiskogo L.E. Berlina, Pod red. A.F.Zhigacha. Moskva, Isd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1955, 238 p.

(Hydrides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064730001-8"

ZHIGACH, A.F., doktor khimicheskikh namk, professor; ANTOHOV, I.S., kandidat tekninicheskikh namk.

Use of hybrides in industry. Khim.prom.no.4:200-202 Je 56. (MIRA 9:10) (Hydrides)

Zhigach, A.F.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

: Ref Shur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26449.

Author Zhigach, A.F., Kochneva, L.N. Inst

: Nitrogen Containing Derivatives of Diborane. Title

Orig Pub : Uspekhi khimii, 1956, 25, No. 10, 1267 - 1281.

Abstract : Review. Bibliography with 64 titles.

Card 1/1

Abs Jour

